BIRL DAILL IMBURE, WEDRESDAY, JANUARY 9, 185

KICKAPOO, K. T., Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.

I left Leavenworth City this forenoon, and came by the Fert to this point. At the Fort I saw some Indian prisoners, Sioux, who had been brought in by the treops, charged with robbing the Salt Lake mail. There were some ten or eleven in all-men, women and children-and they were a miserable, hard-looking set, and dirty as savage Indians olscoys are, and as the semi-civilized of these are generally. In spite of the general squalor of their appearance, there was indications of that love of trumpery ornaments for which these people are noted, and one dirty-looking damsel had her cheeks painted after the most orthodox fashion. I learned that it was the intention to send them on to Washand it was the intention to send them on to Washington, where, after being kept for some timeseing sights at the public expense, they will probably be treated to new blankets and a few gewgaws, and sent back to the plains, laboring under the impression that robbing the mails is a pretty good speculation. That is about the way these people always have been treated; indeed, the manner of caring for these people which has always been adopted has been a very absurd one. All the benefits they have received have been of a temporary character, and only calculated to reduce them to a condition of pauperism. been of a temporary character, and only calcu-lated to reduce them to a condition of pauperism, to which their indolence and other peculiarities only render them too liable. The plundering pro-pensities of the Indians on the plains are every day becoming more annoying. Doubtless these shrewd children of the wilds have been dealt with enfairly in many cases by the money-making traders, who never miss the opportunity to make an honest penny; and, unable to discriminate in the nice shades of rascality, resort to measures of appropriation which do not exactly fall within the code of modern ethics. In point of fact, an Indian does not seem to realize the enormity of a breach of the Seventh Commandment; they will steal, not only from the whites, but from each other; and whether this arises from a special corruption, or a free and easy philosophy about the community of

property, it is an evil requiring a cure, and a humane and wise one.

At the Fort I learned of a rather daring highway robbery that occurred on the morning of Monday, at a short distance from it, on the road to Leavenworth City. A mechanic who had been at work at the Port, and who had been paid off, was going to the city early on the morning in question, who he was stopped by four men on horseback, who presented revolvers and demanded his money. He handed over \$78, all that he had when they He handed over \$7°, all that he had, when they rode on and left him. I have heard of no effort to find out these fellows, or bring them to punishment. They may have been merely a band of common scoundrels, but from the facts that they were all well mounted, armed with revolvers, com ing from the place where the remnant of the recent Missouri invading force had encamped, and going toward Kickapoo, I suspect that it was one of the brilliant military achievements for which the more reckless of these Border Ruffians have rendered themselves famous in the recent campaign against Lawrence, and that they, by mistake, took the unfortunate hewer of wood for a "d-d "Abolitionist."

Kickapoo is another of the cottonwood towns of Kansas. It is situated in sight of Weston, on the epposite bank of the Missouri River, a few miles below. It stands partly out to the property of the stands partly out to It stands partly on the bluffs, partly in a gerge in the bluffs, and partly on a low sandy bot-tom of two hundred yards width. How even a but not two hundred yards width. How even a half-crazy town-lot speculator should have chosen such a site for a future city, is a little mysterious, but not half so much so as that so many people should have been induced to build here. There is nothing very substantial in Kickapoo, I mean in the shape of buildings; and the heaviest business of the place seems to be in the grocery line. The Pro-Slavery prisoner who escaped from Leavenworth City jail on the night when that interesting institution was burned, keeps a grocery here. This is an appropriate business for a Pro-Slavery man, as whisky and Pro-Slavery appear to be insepar-able. There was no election held in Kickapoo on the day set for voting on the new Constitution. As I mentioned in a tormer letter, the houses of two of the judges of Election, named by the Con-stitutional Convention, were burned here. No one ventured to attempt holding an election, and the Free-State voters of the locality failed to give an expression of their sentiments on this important

ocument.
Immediately back of Kickapoe there is some fine farming country, and many claims are located along the slopes of Salt Creek. The high ridge which lies to the north of Fort Leavenworth forms the southern belt of this valley; and behind, away toward the interior of the country, there is a succession of prairie hills, with a few scrubby ridges and belts of timber. The citizens of Kickapoo are partly from Missouri, and from other points in the

I left Kickapoo, and pursued my way to Atchison, keeping near the Missouri River, and often along its abrupt and rocky shore. The bluff is very high to be so far up the river, and is covered with timber, although the latter is rather of a light kind. There are but few settlements along the

## INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

From The National Intelligencer

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We have advices from Nicaragua to the middle of last month, from which we obtain the following information respecting the state of affairs then existing in that unfortunate country:

"The force under the orders of Walker is composed of 294 Americans and 150 natives of Leon, forming the garrison of Granada; 300 natives sent against the Department of Segovia and Matagalpa, and 50 men who defend Leon; fifteen in the fort of San Carlos, and six at Castello Viego—in all 595.

"President Estrada, who made his escape at the time of the surprisal of Granada, has reorganized his Government in the Department of Segovia, and has with him the Minister of the Treasury, the Commandant-General of the Eastern Department, General Martinez, and almost all the Government officers, com-

ant-General of the Eastern Department, General Martinez, and almost all the Government officers, commanding considerable forces. The President is surrounded and aided by a great number of the proprietors
and most respectable inhabitants.

"The towns which have fallen into the hands of
Walker and his accomplices have been abandoned by
their inhabitants. He issued a barbarous decree ordering all those persons to return to their homes within a
mentified time, under certain benatites, amounting to their inhabitants. He issued a barbarous decree ordering all those persons to return to their homes within a specified time, under certain penalties, amounting to \$10,000, to be doubled in the event of non-compliance therewith, without legal redress. None have obeyed, and Walker has taken possession of all the property of all the proprietors, both native and foreign residents, of said towns; but this has not furnished him with any pocuniary resources, since he finds no purchasers of confiscated estates. The money derived from his freebooting expedition against Granada and the first contributions he succeeded in realizing have already disappeared, squandered by the officers of his hand without any benefit to his soldiers, and what remained was carried off by the inhabitants in their flight. Walker does not pay a cent to his treops in money. The miserable rations they receive he provides by violence and extortion, cajoling the Americans with promises of realizing imaginary treasures, and keeping the natives in subjection by extreme vigilance and terror. Among the adventurers who went from California with the intention of joining Walker several have repented of their rashuess and returned, after witnessing the threatening desolation of the country.

"The few abandoned Nicaraguans, who, acting under vindictive impulses and a desire to command, invited those adventurers to join them, now deplore their error, and those deluded persons who abstired their designs, as well as the people generally, have become aware of the necessity of uniting to save the country.

"Walker is surrounded by secret and open enemies,"

country.
"Walker is surrounded by secret and open enemies.

"Walker is surrounded by secret and open enemies, who only await the receipt of arms and munitions of war to put him down by force.

"Such is the general and spontaneous excitement at San Juan del Norte, that Senor Amon Fivas, the oldest son of the person whom Walker made the puppet President, fitted out on his own account six piregues, carrying eighty armed men, and went up the river with the object of retaking, in the name of the legitimate Government, Castillo Viejo and San Carles.

"The Government of San Salvador, instead of sympathizing with the usurpers, immediately recognized the Government of Nicaragua organized by Senor Estrada. Honduras has not only recognized it, but renders it important assistance by sending to the frontier 1,800 men. Costa Rica has 3,000 in Guanacaste, and Guatemala has mobilized a considerable number

and Guatemala has mobilized a considerable number of its best troops to co-operate with their allies. The reaction is complete and threatens to be overwhelming; but the want of arms in Nicaragua, the great properties and threatens to be overwhelming; but the want of arms in Nicaragua, the great properties and threatens to be overwhelming; but the want of arms in Nicaragua, the great properties reported mattney had received no satisfactory information to warrant their reconstitution in the premises. The original properties are respectively.

distance of the States from each other, the bad and distance of the States from each other, the bad and insecure condition of the roads, the desire to act in effective combination against the neutroper, and possibly the want of precise knowledge of his forces, may retard the execution of the contemplated plans for his destruction. Meanwhile two military expeditions which attempted to penetrate the Department of Segovia and Managalpa were defeated by the forces under the Government of Sehor Estrada, and among the killed was Gen. Valle, alias Chelon, the denouncer

the killed was Gen. Valle, shas Cheson, the denotable of Gen. Corral.

"The United States steamer Massachusetts remained at anchor at San Juan del Sur; and it is worthy of notice that her commander and three of her officers had been to Granada and remained three days, fraternizing with the adventurers, and had extended the same tavors to several persons who arrived at that port with the intention of joining Walker."

## DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

The telegraph announces the decease of Stephen W. Taylor, LL. D., President of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y. The sad event occurred on Monday Hamilton, N. I. The sad event occurred on Monday morning, January 7, about 6 o'clock, at his residence in Hamilton. His death had been anticipated for a long time, so that his family and friends, and the Uni-versity over whose interests he presided, were not altogether unprepared for the stroke. For some two or three years he has been slowly wasting away before the silent advance of some terrible inward disease. the nature of which the most skillful physicians could not determine. It has been regarded as probably a cancerous affection near the heart; and during its progress in undermining a naturally strong and unusually healthy constitution, it has occasioned frequent

and intense suffering.

Dr. Taylor was born in the year 1790, and spent the early part of his life in habits of industry, subject to the care and guidance of his parents. Very early in life, however, he manifested an ardent desire for knowledge; and his favorite studies were Natural and Mental Philosophy and Mathematics. At the age of twenty he had formed the purpose of acquiring a com-plete College education. His parents being unable to furnish the means, he borrowed from a friend the sum necessary to meet his expenses, and entered Hamilton College, where he won the esteem of his instructors and the affections of his fellow-students, and in dusenson went forth from the institution, bearing its highest henors. About the period of his graduation from College, Dr. Taylor was married to the estimable lady who now as a widow mourns his loss, having been a sharer of his fortunes and honors for nearly

Trustees of the celebrated school known as the Black River Academy," located at Lowville, N. Y., invited Dr. Taylor to take charge of its interests. He entered upon the work with great zeal, and by his prudent management the Institution acquired a very high reputation. In the year 1834 Dr. Taylor was invited by the Board of the Institution at Hamilton, new Madison University, to take charge of the Preparatory Department, or Grammar School, connected with that Institution. He accepted the post, and continued his connection with the University till the day of his death, with the exception of a short period from 1846 to 1850. The Grammar School under his care flourished beyond the highest expectations of the friends of Hamilton. Students from every part of the Union were drawn to it, and Dr. Taylor was at length transferred from the Preparatory Department to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1846, however, he resigned his position in the University at Hamilton for the purpose of building up a new Institution of learning in Pennsylvania. The enterprise was fairly inaugurated under his care, aided by the indefatigable Eugenio Kincaid, then a returned Baptist Missionary from Burmah. In four years he saw his desire accomplished; \$100,000 were secured, University buildings erected, college classes were formed; and, though he was urged to continue with the new and flourishing College, he stendily declinedthe Presidency of that Institution-which he did 1850. With the prestige of his name, it has rapidly extended its influence, and may be justly regarded with pride by the Baptists, who have expended their treasure to sustain it, and have made it an object of pious regard.

Several hundred students have there been educated for the ministry; and the late President has stamped the impress of his own character upon many who will mourn, as it were, for a father, when they learn that

Dr. Taylor is no more.

In person, President Taylor was rather above the medium hight, somewhat fleshy, but erect, and a perfect gentleman in all his deportment. In his disposition, he was kind, generous and affectionate, and friend was ever truer than be. He had an iron will, and acted upon the motto, "Never give up." He used to say, for the encouragement of poor students: Gentlemen, you're in a free country, where poverty is no disgrace. Every boy in this country can acquire a liberal education if he wills it." His self centrol was remarkable. During his affliction for the past two years, while he has sometimes suffered a state of indescribable anguish, so that he could not lie upon his bed or obtain any sleep, he has continued to discharge his official functions, going to his class recitations, presiding at the annual commencements, and observing every duty till his body was worn out.

Dr. Taylor leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. The eldest son, Benjamin F. Tayor, is now an editor of one of the daily papers of Chicago. Alfred H. Taylor is the Principal of the Hamilton Academy; and his daughter, a young lady of great personal worth, resides with her bereaved mother, in the home at Hamilton of which the father and husband were at once the honored and beloved

## SOUTH CAROLINA CHIVALRY AT A DIS-COUNT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune,

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Dec. 21, 1855. In my visits to the State Capitol during the sessions of the Legislature of South Carolina, I have been greatly entertained and I may say instructed, as to the condition of things in this State

duced to the Senate the following preamble and resolution, which I copy for your especial edification:

In the early part of the session Mr. Marshall intro-

Warray, Reliable information has reached this capital from the Territory of Kansas, that the Free-Soil party of that Terri ory, being anical by men and money and firearms by the Abb tonists of the Northern States, have resolved to munder of the every Pro-Slavery man from said Territory at the point of he beyonet.

he bavouet, Be if therefore resolved. That this General Assembly, deeply inpathing with the Pro-Slavery party of said Territory, deem necessary to assertain what sid this State is willing to give to be Law-and-terder party in said. Territory, and that it be re-tred to the Committee on Federal Relations to report what thousand between the said. Assembly in the premises.

This resolution excited but little debate, although it

was just at the time the rumors of a Kansas insurrection were so industriously circulated by the Pro-Slavery telegraph and press of the country. One or two c the Senators made a bluster as to what they individually were willing to do to aid the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas. They were ready to subscribe liberally send men and arms to the field of battle, but even the extravagant boasting, which was evidently designifor effect, did not extend to the declaration of the extravagant boasting, which was evidently designed for effect, did not extend to the declaration of their willingness to serve either in rank or file, as men or as officers, in the volunteer army of the independent Republic of Palmetto alias South Carolina. A shrewd lawyer, Mr. Witherspoon, was willing to adopt the resolution, provided the word "reliable" were stricken out of the preamble, doubts being generally entertained as to the authenticity of the reports. One of the senior Senators, Mr. Mazyek, thought that the word "rumor" should take the place of "information." The resolution was amended as suggested by Mr. Witherspoon, but the mover intimated that he did not desire to press the question; he merely wished the resolutions in order to enable him to lay before that Committee the information which he and others had received, and nothing further was heard of it for more than a fortnight, and then, within two days of the close of the session, the Committee reported that they hadreceived no satisfactory information to warrant their recommending any action in the premises. The original mover of the resolution urged that the report be made special order for the evening, which was done. In

the evening, however, no debate could be got up on the subject, and the report, tame and dispirited as it was, was adopted. Another effort in this direction proved equally ursoccessful. A cancus on the Kansas question was called last Monday evening in the House of Representatives, when about half the Members of the Assembly collected together with cigars in their mouths, and indulging in the assal after-dinner postures; placing their feet on their writing tables, lodling back on their chairs, and bespattering the floor with the rich juice of the favorite weed. I will not be so vulgar as to say they were drunk, as the cloud of smoke which hung over them greatly obscured my vision; but it was after dinner, and the Maine Law is not yet in operation in South Carolina. Even under these circumstances there was no excitement—indifference seemed to be the pervading feeling. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Middleton, was apprepriately enough elected to the chair. The result of the meeting was to appoint a committee to draft resolutions, to be submitted to the caucus the next evening.

A cancus had been announced for another purpose at the same time, namely, to consider the propriety of electing delegates to the forthcoming Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. Notwithstanding that these two great questions were to be debated in solemn caucus on the Tuesday evening—questions which involve not only the grave interests of the South, but the security and stability of the Union, and notwithstanding that we are on the eve of a great civil war, in which Freedom or Slavery must triumph, and this assembly compose not only the representatives, but the electors, I might almost say, the people of South Carolina, for outside of these walls there is no public spirit of which they stand in awe; notwithstanding all these circumstances, when the time for holding the caucus arrived there were but five gentlemen present and both projects were abandoned. Thus, when the time for action had arrived and there was a probability that gentlemen would be called upon by resolution and otherwise to draw checks upon their bankers, there was a gueral backing out. Surely it bankers, there was a general backing out. Surely is may be said now, even of South Carolina, that the "days of chivalry are gone." The men of iron which who once controlled the destinies of this mighty State are departed hence and none are left behind but a degenerate race who have become enervated by laxury, and who prefer the Bacchanalian pleasures of the table to taking even the initiative step in a military campaign to chhold their most beloved institution.

When it is known that the funds in the Treasury of

this State are inadequate to meet the demands of an extravagant aristocracy; that the people are already taxed beyond endurance; that not only is there a tax extravagant anstormey; that he people are already taxed beyond endurance; that not only is there a tax imposed on every article of merchandise, but a per sonal tax on every white male and on every free col-ored person, male and female, whether negro, mulatto, Indian, half-breed, or (by recent enactments) Egyp-tians, while every slave and all other property are subtians, while every slave and all other property are subject to heavy assessments. The Legislature during its recent session have thought it necessary inalmost every particular to increase the burdens already imposed upon the people; and as it is known that the whole population of this State does not exceed 670,000, with no manufactories to sustain them, and that the price of cotton is low, what have the people of the North, what have the Free-State men of Kausas, to fear from

of cotton is low, what have the people of the North, what have the Free-State men of Kausas, to fear from the chivarry of Soath Carolina?

The fact is, the Southern States feel themselves to be in a weak and tottering condition. The prospects to the individual planter, especially in the present depressed state of the cotton market, are not sufficiently flattering to induce him to make great sucrifices on behalf of Slavery in Kausas, and neither men nor money can be found for this purpose in numbers or amount sufficient to make any formidable array in Kausas, should it come to an open minitary engagement. It is true, South Carolina is not the whole South; but what is true of this State must be proportionately true of all the Southern States, and should it come to a triel of strength between the North and the South, there can be little doubt of what would be the ultimate result. Planters and owners of slaves are the only persons who feel a deep interest in upholding "the peculiar institution," and they dare not leave their patrol and militia duties at home to those who are indifferent on the subject. How, then, can they take an active part in the contest? They cannot do it, except to a very limited extent; and a firm, united stand on the part of the North, would soon confince the South of the fathlity of any attempt on their part to establish Slavery in Kausas by force of arms.

## CONDITION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

SIR: The assertion has been so frequently reiterated that the fugitives in Canada are incompetent to provide for themselves, that many persons consider it no act of kindness to aid them on their flight from bondage. Determined to ascertain their actual condition, I recently visited parts of the Upper Province, in which numbers of them reside. My efforts were both successful and satisfactory.

Everything appertaining to this persecuted people I

found had been misrepresented. Evidences in abundance were discovered to show that they are as competent to take care of themselves as the Anglo-Saxons. petent to take care of themselves as the Angio-Saxons. Their ferms, dwellings, workshops, dat and Sabbath schools, are as well managed as similar matters and things among our Yankee population. If you should travel from house to house, in any direction from Cl. veland, among the New-England farmers, you would not iand, among the New Lagdata atmosts, you would not find stronger evidences of advancement and comfort-able-living than were discoverable among an equal num-her of these colored families. On the score of kindness, affinbility and good manners, it is feared the former would suffer by the comparison.

All apprehension, real or simulated, in regard to the competency of the fugitives to take care of themselves

may be disinfesed. It is evident that the present genera-tion are rapidly accumulating wealth and power, and it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict that the ensuing generation will make its mark upon the page ensuing generation will make its mark upon the page of history. The young, of both sexes, seem to harbor a deadly hatred toward the South, and even against our whole Union. From infancy they have heard one constant narrative of wrongs suffered by their parents, and many of them expressed both an anxiety and determination to seek revenge whenever circumstances would permit. This malignant feeling is in very many instances mitigated and subdued in the escaped slaves by the recollections of their nativities, attachments to their masters and families.

Their numbers surprised me, How is it possible they ever found their way to this land of refage? Their ingenuity and intelligence were even more striking. Without knowing how to read and write, many of them are sensible and judicious in their conversation and

are sensible and judicious in their conversation and actions, and not a few are familiar with our political history and all matters relating to Slavery. The want of education evidently stimulates them to furnish means for instructing their children. As a consequence the rising generation will come upon the stage of life endowed with powers which may be exerted with no trifling effect upon some of our institutions. However, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof,"
In the vicinity of one of my sojournings, two or three individuals among them could read. They held weekly meetings, and read publicly, to numerous audiences, useful and entertaing books. Uncle Tom's Cabin had passed its "third reading." A recently escaped slave, as black as the acc of spades, could recite every incident in the work, though he knew nothing about reading. He assured me that those scenes were almost

ing. He assired the that those secties were almost every-day occurrences in the cotton regions, where he had inbored for several years.

Mr. Drew's Refugee is a correct description, as far as it goes, of what I saw and heard during my tour. He has, however, withheld many important and striking details—no doubt from politic motives. I heard recitals which might implicate individuals and make many a share-master wiser in iniquity. Of course, they will not be disclosed. will not be disclosed, on every fugitive's mouth! learned that the recent

plan of governing claves is to degrade and break down every noble aspiration and sentiment. The lash, instruments of torture and blood-hounds seem to be the means employed for that purpose. He must be brutalized before he will become pliant. In this enhancement of the many be kept in servicinde.

This horrid plan is now universally adopted, with here and there are exception. It is also because the control of the control of

This horrid plan is now universally adopted, with here and there an exception. It is charged upon the North as the result of its Anti-Slavery antipathies; yet it is the necessary consequence of Slavery itself, surrounded by the lights and experiences of the Ninetenth Century. The poor slave, suffering under the lash, is not allowed to utter a complaint, remonstrance, or even an affirmation of his imposence of fault or evine. Providence has given him thirty thousand tongues, in these fugitives, to recount his wrongs. They are now telling the herrid tale to the universe. These recitals induced me to inquire how this mod-

stance, this knowledge has been extensively diffused, from one neighborhood to another, and that there is now a general determination on the part of the slaves, if sold to Southern traders, to secretly destroy life and property as well as to disseminate their knowledge wherever they may be taken. The same source of information stated that no gang of slaves now reaches the remote South without containing among its numbers some daring spirits who go as missionaries of misbers some daring spirits who go as missionaries of mis

chief and destruction.

As their tracks will from time to time become visible, the slaveholders will, of course, charge it to Abolitionism, which, you know, they make a scapegoat of to

ism, which, you know, they make a scapegod of the bear their iniquities.

Before the Legislatures of the Slave States pass laws retaliatory on the North, it would be well for them to examine the influences and effects of their cruel and debasing mode of treating their slaves. Very likely they would discover in them the true locamotize which sets their chattels in motion on the underground railroad to the North.

Circland, O. Dec. 20, 1835.

EXECUTION OF FREDERICK MILLER AT CUMBERLAND, MD.

From The Baltimore Sur

From The Baltimere Sum.

This wretched man, who was convicted of the double murder of Dr. J. F. C. Hadel and Henry Graeff in October, near Cumberland, paid the penalty of his crime at that place on Friday last, between 12 and 1 o clock. Below will be found an account of his demeanor during the day and night previous to this finale of the terrible tragedy of which he was the author:

In accordance with a promise previously made by him to his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Maier, that during the last three days of his life he would make a confession, all was excitement throughout Thursday among the citizens in reference to this matter, and many vague reports were circulated; but at an early hour in the morning he was visited by that gentleman many vague reports were circulated; but at an early hour in the morning he was visited by that gentleman to receive the confession, when he declared, with much feeling, that he was a martyr, and had no confession of guilt to make. Throughout the day he was visited by a number of gentlemen, who vainly endeavored to persuade him to confess what all believed to be true, and to give the particulars attending the two murders. In the evening, through the courtesy of the Sheriff, Dr. John Everett, we were permitted to be present at a final interview between him and the doomed man, in reference to the mourful duty devolving upon him the following day, he having determined alone to officiate directly in the hauging. The interview was conducted through Mr. Weisel as interpreter, Miller conversing entirely in German.

through Mr. Weisel as interprete, and the centurely in German.

In reply to a question from the Sheriff as to whether he had any requests to make in connection with the execution, he replied that he desired to be carly at the gallows, and also desired to address the spectators. He was also urgent that his body should be properly interred, and hoped the Sheriff would not permit the physicians to obtain possession of it for dissection. To all these requests the Sheriff assured him he would pay attrict attention and have them duly observed. This strict attention and have them duly observed. This assurance seemed to make him perfectly easy in his mind, as he then extered into a cheerful conversation

with the translator.

The question was put to him several times as to his guilt, and in response he continued emphatically to assert his innocence. He said he had read the pamphlet purporting to be his confession, and in reference thereto he exhibited much passion, declaring it to be. for most part, incorrect. A great portion of it he had erased with a pencil, and the balance he stated was only in part correct—admitting the portion relative to the robbery of the office of Dr. Hadel, but denving all relative to the two murders.

He stated that he had requested the Rev. Dr. Maier,

He stated that he had requested the Rev. Dr. Maier, his spiritual adviser, to administer the sacrament to him on Wednesday last, but that he declined doing so, stating to him that, under the circumstances, he would not feel justified in so doing, as he fully believed him guilty, and could not, therefore, grant the request except subsequent to a confession on his part. He exhibited rather hostile feelings to the reverend gentleman for denying this request, and declared that he would take it himself, unaided, if they would furnish him the necessary materials.

During the day he had been freely conversing with Mr. John Cailan, the Deputy Sheriff, and Mr. Wm. McGittigan, the Jailor, and in reply to an interrogatory of the former as to whether there was any favor he could grant him previous to the fatal hour, replied that there was none in particular, though in quite a jocose manner said that "If they would permit it he would like to amuse himself at the gallows by snow-balling "the spectators."

the spectators. He has at tin

"like to amuse himself at the gallows by snow-balling "the spectators."

He has at times shown some signs of contrition, though for the most part he has talked in the above locular manner in connection with the execution. During a conversation to-day with the above-named gentlemen, he stated that even if he did not deserve the punishment awaiting him for the crime charged, he had previously committed sufficient crimes to render the punishment a just one. In fact, he has in substance several times admitted his guilt.

Mr. Perry Shultz, the late Sheriff, in an interview with him this forenoon, appealed to him to confess his guilt, urging that it would be a satisfaction to the Court and Jury who convicted him, as well as to the Sheriff, who was compelled to execute him. To this he replied that upon the scaffold he would answer, if the question was put by either himself or Sheriff Everett, but that he would insult any other party who should attempt to interrogate him; and also that he had not yet determined how he should answer the question.

question.

He appeared perfectly calm up to the close of this He appeared perfectly caim up to the close of this interim, 9 o clock, and during the time smoked with much gusto, talked freely and fluently, and was apparently as cheerful as though arranging for a tour of anticipated pleasure.

He requested the jailer to furnish him with writing

materials, stating that he desired to write something during the night, and the hope was indulged that he would have written out a full confession of the terrible

would have written out a full contession of the terrious tragedy, of which all here believe him the author.

At 18 o'clock on Thursday night every hotel In the place was filled, while each arriving train from either direction added to the vast concourse. Throughout the whole night citizens of the surrounding country were constantly arriving, in sleighs, on horse-back and every constantly arriving, in sieghs, on horseback and every possible means of conveyance, the excitement prevailing in reference to the anticipated terrible scenes of the succeeding day being greater than ever attended a similar affair in that section.

FRIDAY MORNING.

With a bright sun and a piercing north-east wind the day was ushered in, and at an early hour the streets were lined with the citizens, those who had accessed designs the received day and sight a well as

streets were lined with the citizens, those who had arrived during the previous day and night, as well as those constantly arriving, there being about 8 o'clock a long procession of country sleds, each containing a whole family, driven into town, while sleighs innumerable dashed through the already-crowded thorough fares. Repairing to the Juli at 9 o'clock this morning, we found the prisoner washing and dressing himself, with a perfectly stoical calmness upon his features. From the officers we learned that up to 1 o'clock the previous night he had talked incessantly, when, in accordance with their suggestions, he fixed himself upon his couch for sleep, but was very restless from that time until daylight, sleeping but little. He then rose and requested that his breakfast might be prepared, and of which he partook as usual. During the might he had called for bread and water, and upon its being furrequested that his breakfast might be prepared, and of which he partook as usual. During the night he had called for bread and water, and upon its being formished him read the sucramental service of the Lutheran Church, partaking of these emblems with much apparent fervor. He also wrote a note and handed it to the jailor, which however, was nothing more than a resteration of his innocence.

His spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Maier, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Clemm, entered his cell between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the former again appealed to him to confess his crimes, and prepare himself for the awful doem awaiting him. When told by him that all believed him, guilty, and attributed his denial only to stabbonness and bardened feelings, he became somewhat excited and denounced the Jurors and witnesses, charging them with perjury. They could not,

somewhat excited and denounced the Jurors and wit-nesses, charging them with perjury. They could not, he said, destroy his soul, and that when they were called hence, they would learn the injuries they had done him, as he felt assured he would be received by his Maker into heaven, while they would find an impass-able gulf between them, as they would all be doomed to everlasting numbilment for the injustice than able guil between them, as they would had an impass
to everlasting punishment for the injustice they
had done him. In this strain he continued for some
time until his adviser discovered an end to all hopes of
a contession, when he engaged in a fervent prayer in
behalf of the doomed man, during which he (Miller)
showed that his teelings had been somewhat wrought
upon; at its close he delivered a lengthy and fervent
appeal to the Throne of Grace, during which he prayed
earnestly for the bereaved widow and children of one
of his victims, asserting that when they met him in the
next world they would do him the justice to acquit him,
as they would then learn who was the murderer of their
dearest friend.

In reply to a question put by a relative of Dr.
H., through the Rev. Mr. Maier, as to any knowledge of the murder, he declared he possessed none
—that he did rob his office, but that his hands
were free from his blood, and that he had prayed
earnestly for his Maker to satisfy his family ere he

were free from his blood, and that his hands were free from his blood, and that he had prayed earnestly for his Maker to satisfy his family one he was executed that he was innocent—that he had beretofore and now prayed to God to bless and support them in their affliction. At 10] o'clock the Sheriff and his officers entered, and shrouded him for the gallows, he aiding them without exhibiting any unastal feeling. At 11 o'clock he was taken from the jail, which was surrounded with a dease and excited mass of people, and placed in an express wagon belonging to Adams & Co., driven by Mr. Hagan, the same party who arrested him. The sheriff had called out the two military companies of the place, the Alleghany Guards, Capt. James Schly, and the Cumberland Continentals, Capt. J. H. Tucker, and they being formed into four divisions, took their positions—one in advance of the wagon, one in

the rear, and one on each ride, with a full military band in advance. These arrangements being completed, the Sheriff and his aids took their position on the right, and in this order they proceeded with a slow and mournful tread to the place of execution, which was about one mile north-west of the town, in a valley surrounded by large snow-clad hills. The gallows was what is termed the trigger-gallows, the trap being opened by the severing of a rope attached to the trigger.

It was reached at 12:5 o'clock, and after the mili tary had formed around it and pressed back the crowd, which was estimated to number at least 8,000 persons, the convict was taken from the wagon, a persons, the convict was taken from the wagon, and with a firm step ascended the, to him, fatal pile, where helwith more caimness of feeling than was ex-hibited by those officiating, took a seat and entered into converse with his spiritual adviser, to whom he

again asserted his innocence.

He was then asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say before the fatal moment arrived, when he declined to address the audience as he had previously desired, but requested Mr. Shultz to say for him that he felt assured that though they might destroy the flesh, God would take care of his soul.

The Rev. Mr. Clemm then addressed the spectators.

The Rev. Mr. Clemm then andressed the specialos-exhorting them to reflect upon the mournful spectacle presented and take warning by the condition in which this wretched man was placed, that they might not allow that fell destroyer, sin, to bring them to a similar

When he had concluded, the Rev. Mr. Maier engaged in prayer, at the close of which Miller also delivered a fervent prayer, in which he again protested his innocence, declaring that in meeting his victims in Heaven he would be acquitted by them. He also prayed for the relatives of his victims. His prayer, which was in German, was represented by those who could understand it as being a most cloquent and powerful appeal to his God, in whose presence he said he soon expected to stand, and to whom he felt assured he was reconciled—that He, in his wisdom, had wisely appointed this the last hour of his earthly existence, as he had heretofore been too vile a sinner to live, and that through His intercession his supposed guilt was made to appear in order to prepare him for death. He also forgave and prayed for witnesses and jurors, trusting that he might meet them all in Heaven, that they might there repent them of the injustice they had done him here. Mhen he had concluded, the Rev. Mr. Maier engaged

him here.

The clergy, officers and others upon the scaffold then took leave of him, he assuring Mr. Maier, in his last words, that he could meet his God with a clear cou-

ence. Sheriff Everett now pinioned his hands, placed Sheriff Everett now pinioned his hands, placed the noose about his neck, and drawing a cap over his face, descended, and at 17 minutes to 1 o'clock severed the cord which supported the trap. The fall was two feet six inches, and did not break his neck, and she slipping of the knot too far front rendered his death an unusually painfal one. He struggled very hard, and for some seven mantes after the contortions of his limbs were violent, while the strangulation taking place could be distinctly heard for five paces from where he hung; and his hands becoming partiy loosed, he made a desperate effort to reach the rope—failing in which, he with much violence beat them against his breast. After hanging twenty minutes, the body was examined by the County Physician, Dr. Patrick Heally, and life pronounced extinct, when he was cut down and placed in a coffin for burial upon the Alms-House property.

Thus ended the existence of this bold, and, gs all acquainted with the particulars believe, bad man, no doubt appearing before his Maker with the double sin of murder and perjury on his soul.

quainted with the particulars believe, but man, and doubt appearing before his Maker with the double sin of murder and perjury on his soul.

Considering the vast concourse, good order was observed, but it was indeed a painful sight to there witness parents with children in their arms, old men whose heads were frosted with time, and, indeed, all ages, sizes and complexions, and we blush for the sex to say it, that at least one third of the spectators were females—three of whom had, as we are credibly informed, walked fifteen miles to witness this revolting spectacle. The following, a portion of the reputed confession, published previous to the execution, Miller admitted to be correct. He was born Sept. 5, 1830, in Wickersdorf, Herzagthma, Sachsen-Meiningen. His father, Henry Miller, was a farmer and born in France. His mother, whose name was Elizabeth, died when Frederick was but three years old, and his father two years later. He was then taken care of by his grandmother until he was fourteen, when he left home and went to later. He was then taken care of by his grandmother until he was fourteen, when he left home and went to Bayern (a kingdom in Germany), and there was hired by a farmer, with whom he lived six years; after which he left and was employed by another farmer for three years and a halt. During his stay with this man he became acquainted with a gentleman who recommended him to a count as a coachman, who employed him, and in this capacity he traveled with his lordship through France, Austria, Spain and Italy. The Count finally died, and a short time after Miller came to America. He arrived at New-York in June, 1855, where he remained a short time, and then came to Philadelphin, then to Cumberland, then to Semerset County, Pa., then to Pittsburgh, and finally back to Cumberland, where the double murder for back to Comberland, where the double murder for which he was executed was committed.

The citizens were thrown into an additional state The citizens were thrown into an additional state of excitement about 9 o'clock in the morning, by the report that another murder had been committed in their midst, an execution and a murder thus occurring at almost the same time and in the same place. It appears that two boatmen, Thomas Sypole and Thomas Fisher, had an altercation at an oyster saloen, on the corner of Baltimore and Mechanic streets, which resulted in the former drawing a knife and inflicting several stabs in the left side and breast of the latter, which he survived but a few heavy. Syvade was immediately arrested and side and breast of the latter, which he survived but a few hours. Sypole was immediately arrested and committed to jail, being taken in as Miller was prepar-ing to go to the gallows, he being then shrouded. As Sypole entered he observed Miller, and gazed upon him with a demoniacal sucer upon his face. He then commenced to whistle a lively air, and passed into his cell in a manner which showed the utmost callousuess of

A Wife's Throat Cut by her Husband, —Yesterday morning Constable Montague of Henrico, arrested Charles W. Shend of that county, on the charge of cutting his wife's throat with the intention of mardering her, on the night of 2d January, and took him before Justice Tyler, by whom he was examined and committed to prison for a further hearing on Thursday next. Mr. Snead admitted the commission of the deed, and offered no excuse for it. For a number of years he was a member of the city night watch, and proved himself a most valuable officer until he became very much addicted to intemperate habits, when finding himself incapacitated to perform the service required of him, he resigned his position, and since then has been thought at times to be laboring under insanity. Indeed, so unkind was his conduct to his family at times, that his wife was compelled to leave him and take refuge with her relations, but after a short separation they made up their difficulties, and were living together in the Town of Sydney at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. We understand that in the effort to cut his wife's throat, he laid open the flesh on the left side of her neck down to the jugular vein, when, suppesing that he had put an end to refrexistence, he waked over to the house of a neighbor and informed him of what he had done. Fortunately, the jugular vein was not cut, and as Mrs. Snead is in the hands of skillful physicians, it is hoped that she will soon recover. skillful physicians, it is hoped that she will soon re-cover. [Richmond Dispatch, 7th.

Fire—A Man and Three Horses Burned.—A barn belonging to Mr. John S. Benham, brick manufacturer, in East street, near Barnesville, was entirely destroyed by fire between four and five o'clock on Sunday morning. Owing to the great depth of snow, it was impossible for the fire companies to reach the scene of conflagration with their machines, though a large number of them were on hand, and did what they could to extinguish the fire by means of buckets.

Three horses belonging to Mr. Benham were burned with the building; and we regret to learn that a man also perished in the flames. His body was found in the ruins vesterday morning, so much distingured as to be

ruins yesterday morning, so much disfigured as to be unrecegnizable, and it is not yet known who he is, or

unrecegnizable, and it is not yet known who he is, or how he came into the building.

It was generally supposed that he was traveling, and becoming exhausted took shelter from the storm in the barn, and having lighted a pipe or eigar, communicated fire to the hay, by which the barn was consumed and his life destroyed. Or possibly the deceased may have discovered the fire, and going into the building to save the horses, became suffocated by the smoke.

[New-Haven Johnnal, 7th.

TRANSPOSITION OF FIGURES-THE FIGURE NINE .-The numeral nine has a certain peculiar property, a knowledge of which will be of importance to accountants and cash-keepers. It is this: When an error has arisen from any transposition of figures, the difference between such transposed number of figures is uniformly a multiple of the numeral nine. For instance, suppose an error occurs in bringing out a trial balance or cash settlement of the amount in question, or that the sum short or over can be divided by nine without any remainder, there is a strong probability that the the sum short or over can be divided by nine without any remainder, there is a strong probability that the mistake has been made by transposing figures; at any rate, if such mistake takes place by reason of transposition, the sum in question will divide by nine without remainder. To illustrate this futher: If 97 has been put down 79, the error will be 18, or twice 9 exactly; if 322 be set down 223, the error will be 99, or eleven times 9, and so on between any transposed numbers. This class of errors is very common.

[Boston Courier.]

Capt. Abel De Forest, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Binghamton on the 24th, aged ninety-four years and eight months. He was for a time captain of a West India vessel, and he who afterward became Commodore Hall was one of his hands.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 7, 1856.
The Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was received, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Doc. 31, 1838.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York;

In obedience to the 9th section of the act of 1849, amended in 1850, the Croton Aqueduct Department presents the report of the principal occurrences and ransactions of the past year, with such remarks as the occasion seems to require, and also the statistics of the

department.

About two miles below the dam, the aqueduct, supported by embankments, runs over a piece of low ground. In the early Spring a leak was discovered by the superintendent of that division, which issued from a fissure in the bottom of the aqueduct, about three hundred feet in length, into which the blade of a knife could be inserted. Whether this was caused by any natural settiing of the ground or by the severity of the frost in February, or from the water descending from the adjacent high grounds into a creek, along the line

the adjacent high grounds into a creek, along the line of the work, and percolating to the foundation-wall, or from all these causes together, the damage was repaired by the prompt measures of the engineer of the department the mement it was reported, and such precautionary remedies applied as he deemed to be suitable to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

The engineer reports that the annual inspection of the interior of the aqueduct, made by him in October, showed that the plan adopted in these repairs had been efficacious, that no further settlement from that cause need be apprehended, that no other repairs of the interior were required, except of that minute description which have heretofore been found necessary, that they are decreasing from year to year, and that the aqueduct is acquiring greater solidity. Up to this period the whole-exterior as well as interior of the aqueduct remains in good condition.

are decreasing from year to year, and that the aqueded is acquiring greater solidity. Up to this period the wholes xterior as well as interior of the aqueduct remains in good condition.

Pursuant to the ordinance of the Common Council and supported by the decision of the late Judge Barculo, the engineer has been enabled to make good progress with the fencing of both sides of the laqueduct, and after encountering a spirited opposition, and some delay, on the part of those inhabitants who disliked the proceeding, the Board indulge the hope that none will again dispute the rights of the Corporation. About en m.les of fencing have been completed this year. The necessity, which has from the first existed, for teneing the aqueduct, becomes more apparent as trees grow and buildingshare erected, and as the land is sold, resold and subdivided.

The Board is careful to preserve, unimpaired, all the original rights of way possessed by the farmers and inhabitants on the line, and is disposed to grant such other rights of way, with proper limitations, as may not be unreasonable, and are, in their opinion, consistent with the due protection of the aqueduct, the embankments, and all parts of the works. The engineer, beside his occasional and frequent visits to parts of the ine, inspects the whole exterior of the aqueduct, twice a year, from the dam to the Receiving Reservoir. The assistant engineer is, for large portions of his time, on various parts of the aqueduct in the procedury. In this way any leak which appears, and every imperfection in the embankments, culverts and side walls is discovered at its commencement, and checke before it gains any headway. The duty and the practice of a vigilant inspection throughout the whole line should on no account ever be intermitted.

The Eighth avenue line of mains, taking their supply from the Receiving Reservoir, at Eighty-first street, and running down to Forty-second street, has been alid by day's work, in about one hundred and eighty days, under a law procured from the Legislatu

it until the line in the Eighth avenue should be in operation, as a source of supply in case of any accident. As a further precaution, it was deemed to be of great importance that the lowering should be done before the regrading was commenced, and as the contract for the grading was about to be let, it was of equal importance that this department should be enabled to commence the relaying of the pipes in the Fifth avenue at the earliest day. It was stated that if the trench for the pipe in the Eighth avenue was to be put into the hands of the lowest bidder, under our present contract system, it would in all probability not be finished in two years or more, whereas the Board could perform the entire work of digging the trench and laying the pipes within two hundred days. The executed result bears out the representations made. The whole distance of more than two miles (one half of it rock cutting, which at one place is twenty-one feet in depth) has been fully completed under the intelligent and efficient direction of Mr. Kirkwood, the engineer employed for the occasion, within the time proposed.

within the time proposed.

The appropriation a-ked for by the Board for this specific work was \$160,000, and is paid out of the total appropriation of \$210,000 for Croton Water Works Extension. 

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Cinder the resolution passed by the Common Cou-cell in May, 1853, this small saving could only be effect-ed by a thoroughly organized and vigorous system in prosecuting the work. That resolution requires all the departments to pay every day-laborer \$1 25 per day; that price was paid to every one of them in this case, though labor was then abundant at 874 cents to \$1 a day. The difference would make quite a large sum in the cost of the work.

day. The difference would make quite a large sum in the cost of the work.

This new line has a branch running through Forty-second street, into the Distributing Reservoir, which will probably enable the Department to keep up the supply in that reservoir better than has been practicable for several years past, any waste excepted, like that which occurred during the extremely cold spell in Feburary last, of nine feet in three days, from setting the water to run day and night in many parts of the city, to prevent its freezing in the pipes and faucets. The connections of this new line at Forty-second street were suspended for several weeks in consequence of were suspended for several weeks in consequence of some delay in relation to the delivery of the breeches some delay in relation to the delivery of the breeches pipes. During this period the engineer replaced the decaying wooden laths through which the water ran into three of the gate-houses in the Receiving Reservoir, with entire new sets of copper wire screens of a beautiful and durable construction. These screens will obstruct the passage into the pipes of any fish, and entirely prevent that inconvenience. To render practicable the execution of this improvement, it was practicable the execution of this improvement, it was necessary to empty both divisions of the reservoir in succession. The Distributing Reservoir has also been emptied and thoroughly cleansed. These operations were so conducted as to occasion a diminution of the supply in the city for only a few days. The inconvent eince to consumers, and the expense to the city, are already repaid in part by the most happy results of the arrangements made in relation to the Eighth avenue line, and the new gates and screens.

The mains in the avenues, and the pipes in the streets, form a net-work throughout the city, and equalize the supply to the greatest extent practicable in such conection, and consistent with such dissimilar elevations.

, and consistent with such dissimilar elevations

The alterations which are contemplated of the Fifth

The alterations which are contemplated of the Fifth avenue line of mains will be commenced in the ensuing Spring, and prosecuted without delay.

The old Inspectors of Sewers, selected by the Engineer, with discrimination, have become masters of their business. The quality of the sewers which have been recently laid, are improved in their construction, by the care and attention of the Engineer in the provisions of the contracts. The great Forty-ninth street sewer, now building by Mr. John L. Brown, is worthy of particular commendation, for its solidity and the

of particular commendation, for its solidity and the good character of the work.

The various duties of the Engineer have been per-formed with his usual ability and solicitude for the last-ing interests of the city.

formed with his usual ability and solicitude for the lav-ing interests of the city. The laying of pipes has been continued, as usual, under the immediate charge of the Water Purveyor. His superintendence extends also over the pipe-yard, repairs of hydrants, leaks, &c.; repairs and cleansing of severs; and he keeps watch upon and gives infor-mation in respect to all the works in the city, attends fires, day and night, and is employed in an extensive field of duty.

The arrangements relating to the interior of the Department are equally a propriate. The important and indispensable duties of the Assistant-Commissioner with his entomary undivided and indispensable duties of the Assistant-Commissioner have been performed with his customary undivided attention, and with the greatest ability. His supervisory power as Commissioner, and his knowledge of details acquired by long service, are of the utmost importance in facilitating business.

The clerk of the President occupies a post of labor and responsibility, in relation to pay-rolls, bills for materials, paying out the checks and money provided by the requisitions of the President, making out permits to connect with sewers, keeping accounts in relation to these transactions, and the contracts for magnetic transactions are contracts for magnetic transactions.